

Waiting for Something.
They'll Get It.
A Bank Proletarian.
A Thinking Statue for T. R.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1920.)
Morning papers say: "Foreign business shows big drop. Exports in February decrease by many millions."

Henry Ford, a good deal of a business man, publishes an article, headed, "Warnings." He says: "One of the alarming symptoms of the times is the decrease of our exports and enormous increase of our imports. Ships crossing from America to Europe have cabin and hold space to spare, while ships coming in are loaded to the limit with passengers and freight."

He says, also: "Our boasted stocks of goods are not here, or, if here, they are not moving." There is no reason for panicky feelings in a country where the dollar is the world's standard of value and where there are plenty of dollars. But it is clear that we have a fine assortment of politicians, few statesmen, and NOBODY that combines knowledge of business with official authority.

The United States is on a mining camp basis, three prices for everything and not enough of it. Just how long can a country remain on that basis?

If you have a mortgage on your property or a note in the bank it won't do any harm to pay it off.

Joe Moore, "king of the magazines," traveling from the Pacific to the Atlantic, acquires a new knowledge of the American proletariat. Riding on the electric locomotive of the St. Paul road, he almost dropped into poetry as he described huge headlights flashing on the walls of the Rocky Mountains, locomotive and train creating and storing up electricity as they went down hill, instead of wearing out wheels by using the brakes.

The electrical engineer, who acted as host to Moore in the cab of the locomotive, besides being an engineer, is president of a small bank in Montana. Mr. Moore wants to know, "What chance has the I. W. W. with that kind of a proletariat?"

Henry Ford, with whom the narrator talked for two hours on Thursday says "this generation is looking for magicians when it should be seeking teachers."

Too many people are standing around waiting for something to happen, says he. Something WILL happen to many that are waiting. They will see the day when regret for the present easy-come-easy-go, "nothing-is-too-good-for-me" attitude will come too late.

The country needs statesmen; it can't manufacture them. It needs hard work. It will get that, because men work when they have to, and sooner or later they will HAVE to.

That the reactionary crowd in Germany should last so short a time is not surprising. The Germans have five or six million workmen belonging to the Social Democratic party, taught to think. The army, counted on to restore the Kaiser or somebody like him, went over to Ebert, the republican, naturally.

The Social Democratic party is a by-product of the Kaiser's army. Young men were taken from their villages, herded in big cities, well trained, well kicked. They lost their dumb respect for men in black coats and began thinking for themselves. You can kick humility out of a man.

Royal pretenders will have about as much chance in Berlin as they have recently had in France—none at all.

The Germans have had enough of autocracy and will probably be saved from anarchy by the fact that all their workers know how to read, and many millions know how to think. You cannot say as much of some other countries.

Roosevelt's family rejects the statue on horseback, in Central Park. The day of the man on horseback is over, or ought to be. Besides, while Theodore Roosevelt was physically courageous enough to try anything, he was not at his best on horseback. Those that went fox-hunting with him rarely saw him after the first fence. His legs were short, his body heavy. Angels could hardly stick on under such conditions. You have seen photographs of Roosevelt jumping fences wonderfully. But he was on Blenheim. On Blenheim's back, when the owners of the Buffalo Courier had him, little boys used to jump fences riding bareback. The only way to fall from Blenheim was to push on his withers and lean to one side.

A statue of Roosevelt should show him in his regular clothes, with his thinking expression, not his teeth-grashing expression, signing documents in connection with the Panama Canal.

That was his great service to his country and the world. He had energy to take, without fussing, the strip needed to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific, double the value of the United States fleet, and serve every nation.

WEATHER:

Fair, slightly colder tonight. Temperature about freezing. Tomorrow fair, warmer. Temperature at 9 A. M., 27 degrees.

NUMBER 11,476.

Published every evening (including Sunday) Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, 1920.

[Closing Wall Street Prices]

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SEN. NEWBERRY FOUND GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY

SLEEP MALADY CASES TOTAL 7

Three More Victims of Slumber Sickness Reported by Walter Reed Hospital.

AFFLICTED MAY RECOVER

All New Cases Said to Have Originated Outside of Washington.

Three new cases of "Sleeping Sickness," bringing the total in Washington to seven, were reported this week to the District Health Department from the Walter Reed General Army Hospital.

The new cases include two women and a soldier, who have been in the hospital for more than a week. None of the patients is said to be in a serious condition.

Patients May Recover.

The patients are: Ralph E. Galloway, twenty-three years old, a soldier.

Mrs. Edith Williams, forty-four years old, wife of an army officer. Mrs. Williams is from Camp Humphreys, Va.

Mrs. Annette Bennett, twenty-eight years old, Langley Field, Va.

According to Major Mahlon Ashford, executive officer of the hospital, all of the three patients appear to be on the road to recovery.

Did Not Originate Here.

"All of the three cases originated outside of Washington," said Major Ashford today. "Mrs. Bennett was brought from Langley Field, Va., and Mrs. Williams from Camp Humphreys."

The soldier just recently returned from a several days' visit to his home, where he took the next day.

Close attention is being given the three cases of this strange disease that is baffling medical men. Physicians at the Walter Reed hospital, where the patients will recover shortly, said the patients will recover shortly.

The health department was notified Tuesday morning of the cases at the hospital. Although this disease is not a reportable one, the department recorded the cases on their official records.

The medical name for this disease is "Encephalitis Lethargica." Numerous cases have been looming up recently of this city, the United States. The Public Health Service is keeping a close watch on the reappearance of the disease and every effort is being made to find some way to check the spread of the malady.

One death from the disease has been recorded in Washington. Mrs. Williams was taken to the hospital January 8, Sergeant Galloway February 16, and Mrs. Bennett February 28.

VIRGINIA "DRY" AGENT GETS MONTH IN JAIL

RICHMOND, Va., March 20.—State Prohibition Agent J. J. Oliver was convicted last night following a three-day trial, of transporting ardent spirits in an automobile for the purpose of sale, and given a term of one month in jail, coupled with a \$250 fine.

State Senator G. Walter Mapp, his counsel, author of the Virginia prohibition law, moved to have the verdict set aside. Argument will be heard next month.

Together with Prohibition Agent Lee Chase, Oliver was alleged to have offered a "cargo" of moonshine liquor for sale to William Stewart, colored, of this city. The liquor had been seized in a raid on a still in Amelia county.

Oliver, who is from Accomac county and claims to be a kinsman of Senator Mapp, insisted he was the victim of a frame-up, as did Chase also. The latter's case went over until the April term of hustings court.

BIG FIRE AT DUBOIS, PA.

DUBOIS, Pa., March 20.—Three buildings were destroyed and one was badly damaged in a fire which for a time threatened to wipe out the whole business section early today. The loss is estimated at about \$250,000. The origin of the fire is undetermined.

ON PAGE 11.

Ruth Randall's Soul Diary

Today tells how the former Washington war worker, despairing of holding the love of Cliff, her twin soul, cried out her sorrow to God and the moonlight. This intensely interesting installment will be found today

Consuelo Vanderbilt Seeking Divorce From Duke of Marlborough

American Heiress, Separated From Titled Husband, Was Reconciled During War, But Parts Again.

LONDON, March 20.—Reconciled by their mutual patriotic efforts during the war, after several years of separation, the Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, and her titled husband again have come to a parting of their ways. She has instituted suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. This is the usual preliminary to a divorce petition in British courts.

At the duchess is the daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, sr., of New York, and the now Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who has just arrived in London.

Consuelo Vanderbilt's marriage to George Charles Spencer Churchill, ninth Duke of Marlborough, in New York in 1895, was the biggest event of the social season on this side of the Atlantic. Her father is said to have given her a dowry of \$10,000,000 and to have bestowed an annuity of \$100,000 a year for life upon the duke.

He also built for them the famous Sunderland house, in London, at a cost of about \$1,000,000. This house, at the close of the war, was sold by the duchess to Lord Furness. It recently was rented for use as offices by the league of nations.

The couple have two children, Lord John Warrington, and Lord Ivor. The Marquis of Blandford was married February 17 to the Hon. Mary Cadogan, niece of the Earl of Cadogan. The King and Queen of Great Britain, Princess Mary, Dowager Queen Alexandra and other members of the royal household attended the marriage.

The first separation of the duchess and her husband came soon after the birth of her second son. There was no scandal at the time, and no direct cause for the estrangement was made public. It was whispered, however, at the time that a tendency toward gay life on the part of the duke was the reason. During the war the duchess forgave her husband.

Reconciliation, which the King and Queen had failed to accomplish, was said to have been due in part to the duke's earnest activity in war work.

What has caused the second separation and the probable divorce also has not been made public. It has been known for some time that the couple were again estranged. The duke has been living at Blenheim Castle, and the duchess in London. The two sons have divided their time between their father and mother.

VILLISTA BAND CAPTURED.

Gen. Nicholas Fernandez and eighty other Villistas were defeated, wounded, and captured by Mexican Federal forces on March 17, near Bachimba in the State of Chihuahua, according to advices reaching the State Department.

The following cable, congratulating the people of Ireland on the adoption by the United States of the reservation incorporating the principle of self-determination in the Treaty of Peace, has been sent by Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Republic, to Arthur Griffith, acting President, in Dublin:

A Te Deum should be sung throughout all Ireland. We thank Almighty God, we thank the noble American nation, we thank the hero dead whose sacrifices made victory possible—we thank all the friends of Ireland who have worked so unselfishly in our cause.

Our mission has been successful. The principle of self-determination has been formally adopted in an international instrument. Ireland has been given her place among the nations by the greatest nation of them all.

The Limerick editor several times advised limerickers to try singing their limerick lines for the sake of getting the meter correct.

This may have had something to do with the circumstance that a musician wins Limerick No. 41.

His name is Karl Holer, and he lives at 1625 Thirteenth street northwest. He is pianist at the Palace Theater, and also does harmonizing, orchestration and instrumental compositions. When he commenced watching Limericks, they naturally dropped into his mind; but he was not to be sure of his ground he bought a rhyming dictionary. There's no stopping some people when they go about a thing systematically.

"I didn't know whether I could ever learn to write verses," said Mr. Holer yesterday, "but I made up my mind that I would be able to master a single line, and so set about doing it."

Glad to Get Check.

Mr. Holer declared he had enjoyed the contest just a mental diversion, but that the \$100 check would not be at all unwelcome.

Probably more Washingtonians know Mr. Holer by the back of his neck, which is usually turned to the audience, now as a Times limerick winner they have opportunity to get acquainted with his face.

Former Congressman E. C. Keating wrote the incomplete limerick for us. Here are some of the lines that he pedaled to the judges in addition to the winning line:

"Green bonds will grow ripe—wait awhile," by W. D. Holland 1858 Ingle-side Terrace northwest.

"A dog has his day—for a while," by Mrs. Mary Gates, 302 Massachusetts avenue northeast.

"The scrap is on—wit vs. wile," by Kenneth S. Patten, 1847 Forty-seventh place northwest.

"American ways are the style," by

Hazel G. Edgar, Woodward apartments.

The last was nearest to the original last line, written by M. Keating, which was: "They want their American style," but this line never was shown to the judges.

A good many correspondents have asked the Limerick Editor to publish the line that was originally intended to complete the limerick. As a matter of fact, he has always taken pains that there should be no last line. It might leak out to the judges—and then it's trouble enough to write four lines. The Times is paying \$100 a day for the fifth, and that is more than a Limerick Editor gets.

Limerick No. 48 and rules of the contest will be found on another page.

"American ways are the style," by

Karl Holer, Winner of Limerick No. 41.

The folks of the Emerald Isle Their stepmother, Britain, revile. They say it's no joke To live 'neath her yoke.

The Cork we have—sure, where's the smile?

The Winner of Limerick No. 41

The Winner of Limerick No. 41



DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

DE VALERA PRAISES U. S. FOR IRISH RESERVATION

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OFFERS PEACE BELL IN HOUSE

Congressman Tinkham Presents Resolution Designed to Hasten End of War.

RECOGNIZES VERSAILLES

President in Conference Over Treaty Defeat, Expected to Issue Statement.

A joint resolution declaring the resumption of a state of peace between the United States and Germany was introduced in the House today by Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts.

While repealing the joint resolution adopted April 6, 1917, declaring war, it is provided that Germany must recognize all rights which the United States might have gained under the treaty of Versailles had this country ratified the treaty. If Germany should fail to do this, the President is empowered to retaliate by prohibiting by proclamation the resumption of trade relations or the extension of loans or credits.

Tinkham Explains It.

Should the peace of Europe be again threatened, the Tinkham resolution declares that this country would regard such an international development with "grave concern" and deal with it as the exigencies of the situation demanded. There is no pledge of military participation which would commit the United States to a definite alliance in the event of a future European war.

Mr. Tinkham said: "A resolution declaring peace with Germany should now be passed, immediately introduced such a resolution December 4 last after the first rejection of the treaty of peace in order that the House of Representatives, as is required by law, should act in concurrence with the Senate."

"Common sense and the logic of events dictate this course much more powerfully today than then. The present anomalous condition of the United States being neither at peace nor at war with Germany is neither marked by dignity nor common sense."

Protects U. S. Rights.

"The covenant of the League of Nations, as the President was originally plainly and forcibly told, would never pass the Senate in the same document with a treaty of peace with Germany. Nor will it."

"For America not to declare peace and for consideration of the treaty to be postponed until the next President is inaugurated can recommend itself only to unbalanced, impractical and visionary doctrinaires."

"The resolution which I have offered protects completely all America's rights and interests under the treaty of Versailles and gives to the President the right to enforce their observance."

"A declaration in relation to the interest of the United States in the freedom and peace of Europe is a declaration of policy to which few American object no matter how vigorously and profoundly opposed to any political alliance between America and Europe."

Turkish Situation.

An agreement of modus vivendi between Germany and the United States and the United States and the allies by which the United States might come to terms under the terms of the treaty of Versailles without

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5.)

NAVY YACHT BOUND FOR SHIP LAUNCHING STRANDS

Maryland Congressmen Fail to Reach Ways in Time to See Great Ship Take to Water.

The naval yacht Sylph, with Maryland Congressmen aboard bound for the launching of the battleship Maryland at Newport News, has arrived, according to unofficial reports reaching the offices of Maryland Congressmen this afternoon. The report stated that a naval seaplane found the Sylph grounded on a sandbar near Newport News and that the vessel was floated and arrived in port soon after 12 o'clock.

The Sylph sailed from the navy yard at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was due to arrive at Newport News at 9 o'clock this morning, the time set for the launching of the Maryland. When she did not arrive a search was started.

A heavy fog, which rendered navigation difficult, was the cause of the mishap.

SCHOONER RUNS AGROUND.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., March 20.—The schooner Jere G. Shaw, bound from Haiti to New York, ran aground here today in the driving snowstorm. She was in a dangerous position among the breakers, and the crew were taken off in a breeches buoy. The Shaw carried a cargo of West Indian woods and other tropical products of great value.

HUNDREDS KILLED WHEN AIRMEN BOMB LEIPZIG

LONDON, March 20.—Several hundred persons were killed and wounded at Leipzig when a squadron of army planes bombed the city, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Berlin this afternoon.

EBERT ASKS SOCIALISTS TO FORM NEW CABINET

LONDON, March 20.—It is reported in Cologne that President Ebert of Germany has asked Philip Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, to form

25,000 RED TROOPS MASS OUTSIDE BERLIN AS CITY PREPARES TO GIVE BATTLE

By FRANK MASON
International News Service.
BERLIN, March 20.—(10:30 A. M.)—Twenty-five thousand red troops have been massed at Koepenick, on the outskirts of Berlin, the foreign office announced this morning.

All the available reichswehr (government troops), supported with artillery, have been ordered to take up positions on the high ground between Berlin and Koepenick to defend this city.

COBLENZ, March 20.—An army of 40,000 armed and well-trained communists has been massed in the Ruhr district ready to move toward Berlin at a favorable opportunity, according to information reaching officers of the American army of occupation today.

Many of the communists are ex-soldiers. It was said that they were "ready to act in the Ruhr district or to move toward Berlin if a Bolshevik coup is deemed feasible at this time."

The situation is described as "most serious."

March Upon Dusseldorf.

AMSTERDAM, March 20.—German communists have seized the industrial town of Gelsenkirchen, in Westphalia, said a dispatch to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant today.

Six thousand armed Spartacists are reported moving upon Dusseldorf.

Armed workmen are still in control of Essen, where 300 were reported killed in fighting between communists and German troops yesterday afternoon.

Baltic Soldiers Slay 12 In Berlin Streets

LONDON, March 20.—Another outbreak of fighting in which a dozen persons were killed flared up in Berlin when a detachment of Baltic troops (supporters of the Von Kapp revolutionary movement) drove through the city into Alexanderplatz in motor lorries in search of food.

A Berlin dispatch to the Daily Express today.

Crowds of workers attacked the soldiers, who were hard pressed opening a lane for the lorries to pass through.

Later a tank was placed at Brandenburg arch, commanding streets in the central part of Berlin.

Rumors flew thick and fast in Berlin that stronger detachments of Baltic troops intended to re-enter the city to avenge the death of officers killed when their motor cars were bombed.

The naval brigade commanded by Captain Erbert has camped at Chorlottenburg, a suburb of Berlin, where reinforcements have been dug and barbed wire entanglements thrown up. Patrols were sent out to watch for any armed movement against the fortified positions.

Strike Continues.

The Baltic troops were said to be unwilling to withdraw any further from Berlin because they might not be able to get food.

The general strike continues, said the Berlin dispatch, with the Spartacists gaining ground.

Negotiations between the workers and the Ebert government continued Friday night, but the situation is more aggravated than ever.

In the Ruhr district, especially at Essen, Dusseldorf, Elberfeld, and Barmen, the strikers are refusing to obey the orders of their leaders to return to work.

Summoned to Court.

The jury reached an agreement a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Word was flashed to Judge Sessions that the verdict was ready, and all of the defendants were immediately summoned to court. By previous arrangement with the court they were to have an hour to assemble.

Trial Begun Jan. 27.

The trial of Newberry and 134 of his election aids, some of them among the most prominent professional and business men of Michigan, began January 27 before Judge Sessions in Federal court at Grand Rapids. The number of defendants was reduced to 111 on March 2, when Judge Sessions granted a motion by the prosecution to dismiss twenty-three, ordering verdicts of "not guilty" to be entered.

The testimony had shown that these twenty-three had received only small sums for legitimate campaign work for Newberry and had not been connected with the Newberry headquarters in Detroit.

Newberry and all of those indicted with him were charged with conspiring to corrupt the electorate of Michigan by the use of money during the campaign in which Newberry was returned as elected over Henry Ford, the millionaire Detroit automobile manufacturer, in 1918.

Then Newberry and a dozen or more of his political chiefs also were charged with fraud in the filing of Newberry's expense account.

Indictments Returned Nov. 20.

The indictments were returned by a Federal grand jury on November 20 last, after weeks of investigation.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

BROTHER ALSO IS CONVICTED

Jury Returns Verdict Against Fifteen Other Defendants in Election Fraud Case.

WILL BE SENTENCED TODAY

Sixth Count, That of Using Mails to Defraud, Basis of Finding.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.

March 20.—Senator Truman H. Newberry, his brother, John S. Newberry, and fifteen other defendants in the Michigan election conspiracy trial were found guilty today in the United States district court.

The jury found that they had conspired to violate the section of the Federal corrupt practices act limiting expenditures in the campaign. All the defendants were found guilty under the sixth count, charging use of the mails to defraud.

LIST OF CONVICTED.

The names of those convicted are as follows:

Senator Truman H. Newberry, John S. Newberry, Detroit; Paul H. King, manager of the campaign, Detroit; Frederick Cody, New York; Hannibal A. Hopkins, St. Clair; Allan A. Templeton, president Chamber of Commerce, Detroit; Charles A. Floyd, Detroit; B. Frank Emery, Detroit; Harry O. Turner, Detroit; Elbert V. Chilson, Ann Arbor; Roger M. Andrews, Menominee; Milton Oakman, Detroit; William J. Mickel, Oshkosh, Wis.; Richard H. Fletcher, Bay City; James F. McGrogher, Detroit; Fred Henry, Flint; George S. Ladd, Sturbridge, Mass.

To Be Sentenced Today.

Judge Sessions announced that he would pronounce sentence on the convicted men this afternoon. He declared he would grant a ninety-day suspension of sentence pending an appeal. At the request of Attorney James O. Murfin, the court consented to release the seventeen on their own recognizance until fresh bonds are provided.

Summoned to Court.